REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

REVENUE YEAR 1900-1901

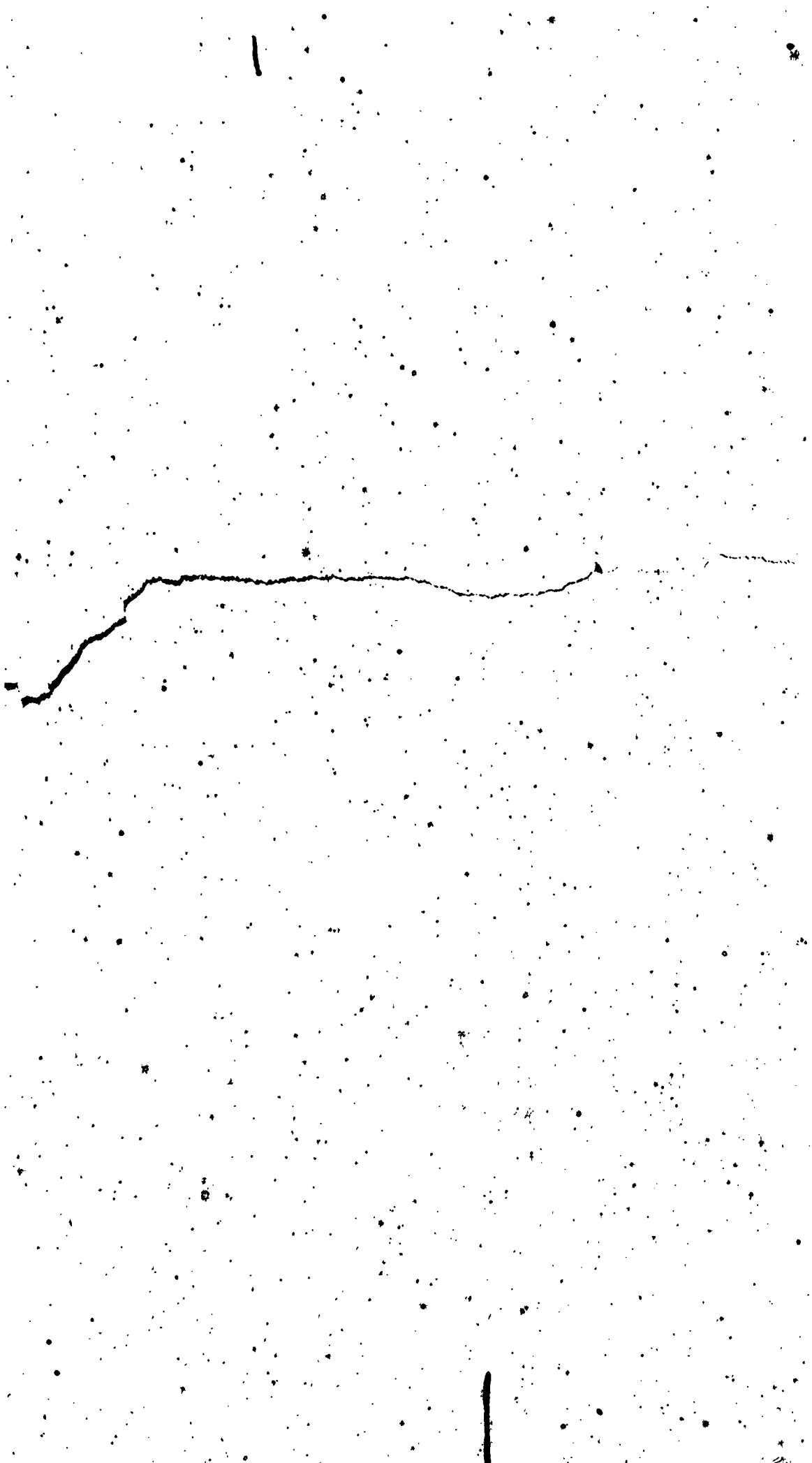
WITH

APPENDICES.

133294

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1902



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No. 7319 of 1901.

From

JOHN POLLEN, Esquire, LL.D., I. C. S.,

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,

Bombay;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Bombay.

Camp Salamati, 24th December 1901.

Sir,

INTRODUCTION.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the Revenue year 1900-1901 ending 31st July 1901.

Changes in the personnel.

2. I was in charge of the Department from the 1st August 1900 to the 2nd January 1901 when I proceeded on privilege leave handing over charge to Mr. J. L. Jenkins, I. C. S., from whom I again assumed charge on the 9th March 1901, and held it till the end of the year.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

Exports from scales.

Exports to places outside the Presidency.

3. During the year under report exports to other Presidencies and States outside the Bombay Presidency were 669½ chests (648½ duty-paid and 21 duty-free) and the duty collections were Rs. 4,53,950, showing a net decrease of 234½ chests and Rs. 1,64,500 duty compared with the previous year, as shown in Appendix 1. In duty-paid exports the Madras Presidency shows a decrease of 252½ chests exported and of Rs. 1,76,750 in duty realized. This is due to the fact that a part of the opium required for Madras was purchased in the Bombay market on behalf of the Madras Government by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, as directed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3889, dated the 19th June 1900, and supplied by him to that Presidency. The quantity so supplied is shown in Appendix 3. The Nizam's territory and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts show decrease and increase respectively of 15 and 32½ chests with corresponding decrease and increase of Rs. 10,500 and Rs. 22,750 in duty collections. The duty-free exports show an increase of ½ chest only.

Exports from Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency.

4. The exports from the Agencies to Bombay and other places in the Presidency, on payment of duty, were, as shown in Appendix 1, 21,461 chests as against 27,489 chests in the previous year, that is, a decrease of 6,028 chests. This decrease is chiefly due to smaller exports to China and comparatively smaller imports for home consumption. The causes of this decrease are explained in paragraphs 10 and 17. The duty-free exports for consumption in Native States entitled to full remission were 86 chests against 99½ chests in the previous year, as shown in Appendix 4.

Exports from Malwa and other Agencies.

5. Comparing the exports from each Agency in Malwa during the year under report with those during the preceding year, Rutlam, Dhar and Jaora show an increase of 980, 76½ and 93½ chests respectively, while other Agencies show decreases—Mandesar of 32 chests, Indore of 1,287½ chests, Ujjain of 1,573½ chests, and Chitor and Bhopal of 3,532 and 66½ chests respectively. Ahmedabad shows a decrease of 700 chests as compared with the previous year. As has been the case for some years past, there were no exports from the Ajmere Agency during the year under report.

Opium passed from Ahmedabad scales.

6. No chests of Dungarpur opium were brought to the Ahmedabad scales on payment of duty during the year under report against 5 chests in the previous year. Nor were any chests of Baroda-grown opium brought to these scales during the year under report against 694½ chests in the previous year. The imports from Dungarpur of duty-free opium fell from 1 chest to ½ chest.

OPIUM IMPORTS.

Chests cleared from the scales and actual imports into Bombay and actual Duty realizations.

7. It would be seen from Appendix 2 and the subsidiary statements marked 2 (*a*) and 2 (*b*) that the actual arrivals in the Bombay Presidency during the year under report including duty-free imports were 21,724 chests or 5,764 chests less than in the previous year, while the decrease in the duty collections was Rs. 29,24,600. The causes of this decrease are explained fully in paragraphs 10 and 17 of this report.

Bombay Central Warehouse Accounts.

DISTRIBUTION.

8. Appendix 3 shows in detail the transactions at the Bombay Opium Warehouse during the year under report. It will be seen from this that 21,469 chests were imported and lodged in the warehouse during the year of report against 27,002 chests in the previous year. Out of this and of the balance of 1,495 chests actually on hand on the 1st August 1900, 20,680 chests were exported to China, 34 chests to Zanzibar and other African ports and 61 to Cochin and Allepey in the Madras Presidency. 164½ chests, including the ½ chest exported to Daman (Portuguese Territory), were sold to the several Native States in this Presidency; 393 chests were sold to the licensed opium vendors in the British districts, 206½ chests were purchased for supply to Government Depôts in this Presidency and 311 chests for the Madras Government. There thus remained a book balance of 1,114 chests on the 31st July 1901. The balance of opium actually found in stock in the warehouse on the 31st July last was, however, 16½ chests short of the book balance referred to. The shortage is due chiefly to dryage and to some extent to the system of percentage weighment at the scales. However, the rate of shortage is only 4 tolás and 14 grains per chest on all opium lodged in the warehouse during the year under report as compared with 4 tolas and 29 grains per chest in the last year and 4 tolas and 109 grains and 5 tolas and 83 grains in 1898-99 and 1897-98 respectively. The improvement is attributed partly to the increased vigilance now being exercised by the staff of the Opium Department to prevent pilfering of opium both from the warehouse and during the transit of chests and partly to the enforcement of the recent orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Málwa directing merchants to weigh their opium at the scales very carefully and to pack it in strong boxes.

Imports direct from scales by Native States and Farmers of British districts under duty-paid and duty-free passes.

9. In addition to the quantity of opium referred to in the preceding paragraph as being sold during the year under report from the Bombay Opium Warehouse to the Opium Farmers of the British districts and Native States for home consumption, 256 chests as shown in Appendix 4 were imported direct from the scales by some of the Native States entitled to full or partial remission of duty and by the Opium Farmers of the selection districts. Thus the total stock for home consumption throughout the Bombay Presidency in the year under report was 1,019½ chests (including 86 chests imported free of duty by Native States) as against 1,242½ chests in the previous year.

Total stock for home consumption.

Exports to China.

10. The exports to China during each of the past ten years are shown in the margin. Those for the year under report were less by 4,720½ chests than in the previous year and by 9,211 chests than in 1898-99. The decrease in the year under report was due to (*a*) the unprecedentedly small production of Málwa opium last year owing to scanty rainfall, (*b*) merchants in Málwa having kept back their stocks in the hope of getting high prices, and (*c*) the merchants in Shanghai and China having in their stock about 6,000 chests of Málwa opium in addition to a large quantity of their own (China grown) opium.

	Chests.
1891-92	29,122
1892-93	25,243½
1893-94	31,233
1894-95	29,288
1895-96	21,693
1896-97	22,289½
1897-98	16,676
1898-99	29,891
1899-1900	25,400½
1900-1901	20,680

Opium prices in China, Bombay and Calcutta.

11. Appendix 5 shows the prices of opium ruling in the Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai and Calcutta markets in each month of the year 1900-1901. From this it will be seen that the average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year under report have been Rs. 1,234 per chest for new opium and Rs. 1,250 per chest for old opium against Rs. 1,267 and Rs. 1,305 per chest of new and old opium, respectively, in the preceding year. The prices include the duty fixed for exports by sea to China and other foreign countries.

Standard of weight used for purposes of accounts.

12. The standard of weight adopted in retailing opium and in keeping the opium accounts at Government depôts and those rendered by farmers and Native States throughout the Presidency is pounds, tolás and grains, each pound containing 40 tolás and each tola 180 grains.

DISTRIBUTION.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Government stock and purchases.

13. Government bought in the year under report 206½ chests, the price paid therefor being Rs. 2,93,105, and the weight of the opium brought to account 28,107 lbs., the average price per pound being Rs. 10-6-10 as against Rs. 10-12-1 in the previous year. The balance in the depôts at the opening of the year was 28,849 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,09,086. The total stock of the year, including the opening balance, was 57,033 lbs. of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,03,111, giving an average cost of Rs. 10-9-2 compared with Rs. 10-6-4 in the previous year.

Issues from Government Depôts.

14. The issues from the Government Depôts during the year were 36,656 lbs., of which 24,430 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, and 12,226 lbs. were sold to Native Chiefs. The realizations were Rs. 4,34,718, of which Rs. 22,111 were adjusted by credit to sale-proceeds and debit to "Refunds and Drawbacks" on account of remission of pass-fees in favour of the Native Chiefs to whom the opium was supplied. The prime cost of the opium sold was Rs. 3,90,070. Deducting from the realizations the expenditure of Rs. 4,03,089 detailed in the margin the net profit to Government was Rs. 31,629 against Rs. 42,637 in the previous year.

	Rs.
(1) Prime cost	3,90,070
(2) Value of 421 lbs. written off as loss from wastage and dryage in the Depôts	4,449
(3) Charges incurred on account of the transport of opium from Bombay to up-country Depôts	6,504
(4) Cost of the maintenance of the Government Depôts at Sádra and Pálanpur	2,066
	4,03,089

Closing balance.

15. Deducting the issues and the loss by dryage from the opening balance and the purchases, there remained in stock in the Government Depôts at the end of the year 19,956 lbs. valued at Rs. 2,08,592.

RETAIL TRANSACTIONS.

BRITISH DISTRICTS.

Quantities placed on sale.

16. The total quantity of opium placed on sale at the shops in British Districts, excluding unsold stocks taken over at the beginning of the year by the incoming from the outgoing farmers, which do not pass through the Government accounts, was as under :—

	Lbs.
Issued from Government Depôts as per paragraph 14 ...	24,430
Imported by licensees from Málwa as per Appendix 4 (79½ chests)	10,821
Purchased by licensees in the Bombay market as per Appendix 3 (393 chests)	53,492
	88,743

Quantities sold.

Number of shops opened for the sale of opium.

Licenses to Medical Practitioners.

Causes of Increase and Decrease.

17. Appendix 6 shows the quantities of opium actually passed into consumption, the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and the number of licenses granted to Medical Practitioners in each British District during the year under report. From this it will be seen that the total licit sales of opium in British Districts fell from 1,02,616 lbs. to 92,917 lbs., a decrease of 9,699 lbs. The decrease was almost general throughout the Presidency, but the most noticeable decreases were the following :—Bombay (1,208 lbs.), Ahmedabad (1,435 lbs.), Khándesh (855 lbs.), Ahmednagar (1,265 lbs.), Sholápur (820 lbs.), Poona (595 lbs.) and Hyderabad (1,052 lbs.). These decreases are attributed chiefly to the succession of bad years and general distress consequent on plague, famine and scarcity. Dhárwár shows an increase of 290 lbs., and this is reported to be due to the withdrawal by the Collector of the special permission granted by him in previous years to sell opium at a high rate and to the fact that there was no plague during the year under report in some of the tálukas of that district.

Number of shops opened.

18. The total number of opium shops opened during the year under report was 1,151 against 1,149 in the previous year showing an increase of two licenses only. The wishes of the local inhabitants were ascertained wherever new shops were opened.

Licenses to Medical Practitioners.

19. In addition to the shops for the retail sale of opium shown in the preceding paragraph, 458 licenses were granted in the year under report against 432 in the previous year for the possession and sale of opium and certain pre-

DISTRIBUTION.

parations thereof, for medical purposes only, to medical practitioners, druggists, &c., in the districts mentioned in Appendix 6.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

NATIVE STATES supplied through Government.

20. As in former reports, in discussing the transactions in the Native States under the Bombay Presidency, it is convenient to begin with those States whose supplies are obtained through the British Government and have been included in the total Government stock receipts accounted for above, paragraphs 8 and 9, leaving Baroda, which itself grows the poppy and manufactures Opium, both for export and for home consumption, to be dealt with separately.

Quantities supplied.

	Lbs.
Cutch	10,276
Káthiáwár	29,162
Pálanpur	7,852
Mahi Kántha	3,443
Rewa Kántha	2,926
Cambay	1,361
Other States specified in Append'x 7 (a) ...	3,396

21. Appendix 7 shows that altogether 58,416 lbs. of Opium were indented for by the marginally noted Native States during the year under report as compared with 66,246 lbs. in the previous year and 90,086 lbs. in the year 1898-99.

Quantities sold.

22. Information regarding the quantities sold out of these stocks is furnished in the accounts rendered by the Darbárs as indicated in column 5 of Appendix 8. Differences between the quantities indented for as shown in the preceding paragraph and those actually credited in the accounts, are due to the fact that purchases made at the end of one year sometimes do not appear in the Darbár accounts till after the beginning of the next year.

Native States in Gujarát.

23. Appendix 8 shows accounts of Opium transactions of the principal Native States in Gujarát. With the exception of Cutch, all the States mentioned therein show decreases in the sales and consumption of Opium in the year under report as compared with the previous year, Káthiáwár showing a decrease of 6,303 lbs., Pálanpur of 1,141 lbs., Mahi Kántha of 502 lbs., Rewa Kántha of 881 lbs., and Cambay of 330 lbs. These decreases are more or less attributed to the succession of bad years of famine, decrease of population, decrease in the number of consumers of Opium on account of emigration in search of livelihood, as well as owing to deaths from fever, cholera and the effects of famine. Cutch shows an increase of 384 lbs. in the sales of Opium in the year under report as compared with the previous year, and this increase is attributed to larger consumption of Opium on account of more marriages having taken place in that State during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year of famine, as also to the larger use of the drug in a better year than in one of severe famine.

Baroda.

24. It will be seen from the statistics in Appendix 9 that in the year under report, the area under poppy cultivation in the Native State of Baroda was 6,982 acres as against only 4 acres in the previous year and 1,775 acres in the year 1898-99. The average area under cultivation during the three years ending 1897-98 was, however, 6,123 acres. This large increase is apparently due to the desire on the part of the Darbár to replenish the stocks which, owing to smaller area having been cultivated during the last two years, have become much depleted. There were further no exports during the year to Bombay for exportation to China. The stocks of Opium on hand at the end of the year have increased from 215,001 lbs. to 217,479 lbs.

25. Appendix 9 (*a*) shows the quantities sold in each of the main divisions of His Highness the Gáekwár's dominions in the year under report contrasted with the sales in each of the two previous years and the average for the three years ending 1897-1898. From this it appears that the total licit sales were less by 6,105 lbs. than in the previous year and the decreases which are in all the four Divisions are due to famine.

26. Appendix 9 (*b*) shows that compared with the two previous years the rate of licit consumption per head of population during the year under report was much too small, probably on account of the effects of the late famine.

REALIZATIONS.

Total Receipts, Imperial and Provincial.

27. The total Imperial Revenue from Opium for the year under report was Rs. 1,09,36,277 as detailed in Appendix 10 against Rs. 1,37,79,043 in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 28,42,766. This decrease is due to causes already explained in paragraphs 10 and 17 above. The Provincial share, Rs. 1,97,798, together with the addition of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by the Government of India to recoup loss

REALIZATIONS.

EXCISE OPIUM REVENUE.

of a part of the Excise Revenue on account of confiscated opium supplied to the Patna and Gazipur Opium Factories was less by Rs. 20,295 than the previous year.

Total Realizations.

28. The total Excise Opium receipts for the year under report were Rs. 7,91,193 as compared with Rs. 8,72,373 in the previous year as shown in Appendices 11 and 11 (*a*). This includes Rs. 1,49,667 realized as duty at reduced rates on Opium consumed in the several Native States mentioned in Appendix 12. Causes of the decrease of Rs. 81,180 in the year under report have been given in paragraph 17 above.

EXPENDITURE.

29. The expenditure on account of a portion of the Opium Establishment employed in the Bombay City and at the Ahmedabad Agency (debited to the Imperial head "Opium") amounted to Rs. 25,998 as against the same figure (Rs. 25,998) in the previous year. The only permanent Excise Preventive Establishment employed exclusively for opium work is the establishment entertained in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 8,556 per annum. The opium work in the districts, such as examination of Opium shops, has been done by the Abkári Establishments as heretofore as a part of their duty. The work of prevention and detection of cases of Opium smuggling from the Native States has been entrusted to the new Opium Preventive Establishments. The expenditure incurred on this account during the year under report was Rs. 73,724. To meet this Rs. 98,400 were recovered as contributions from the opium farmers who obtained their farms on the selection system.

30. In addition to the expenditure debited to the Imperial head "Opium" and to "Excise" compensation to the amount of Rs. 45,865, as shown in Appendix 13, is annually paid to the Chief of Pálanpur and certain States and Talukdars in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha for loss of transit duties on opium.

OFFENCES.

NUMBER OF CASES ADJUDICATED.

British Districts.

31. It will be seen from Appendix 14 that the total number of opium cases detected in British districts was 249 against 284 in the previous year, a decrease of 35. The quantity of opium seized in these cases was also less by 433 lbs. The percentage of convictions on the total number of cases brought to trial was 90 against 89 in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix 14 (*a*).

Native States.

32. In the Native States the total number of cases detected decreased by 34, and the quantity of opium seized was also less by 43 lbs. The percentage of convictions on the total number of cases brought up was 80 against 97 in the previous year. The details are given in Appendix 14 (*b*).

Cases in which the quantity of opium seized exceeded 40 lbs. or in which organized smuggling was noticed.

33. The following are the cases in which the quantity of contraband opium seized exceeded 40 lbs. or in which organized and systematic smuggling was detected.

(1) In March 1901 Mr. Inspector Bapuji Cursetji, of the Opium Preventive Service, acting on information, kept a strict watch at Doria, a hamlet of Wardala village in the Kaira District, and arrested at night two smugglers coming from the direction of Balasinor with 41 lbs. and 26 tolas of opium in their possession. One of the smugglers was armed with a large knife. The accused were convicted and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months each. A reward of Rs. 200 was granted to be distributed amongst the persons through whose exertions the offenders were brought to justice.

(2) In March 1901 a large seizure of 51 lbs. and 2 tolas of opium was effected at Limbdi in Jhalawar Prant in the Káthiáwár Political Agency. The opium seized was of four kinds, *viz.*, Dungarpur, Malwa, Vanswada and Ratlami. It was carried from Ahmedabad to Wadhwán City by rail, and thence to Limbdi by road in a cart, but it could not be ascertained in the course of inquiry whence and by what route it was brought to Ahmedabad. The accused were three in number. Two of them were convicted and sentenced to suffer 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 each, in default each to suffer 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

OFFENCES.

The third was acquitted. The offenders preferred to go to jail. A reward of one-third of the price of smuggled opium seized was ordered by the trying Magistrate to be paid to those concerned in the detection of the crime.

(3) In May 1901 Mr. Inspector Sheriar Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan, of the Opium Preventive Service, on receipt of information from an informer employed by Mr. Dharamsey Trikam, Opium Farmer of the Kaira District, that a notorious smuggler was in the habit of importing opium in large quantities from Petlawad, a village in the Indore State, into the districts of Panch Maháls, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Káthiáwár, proceeded at once with Mr. Dharamsey to Anás, a village in the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls District, and after keeping a strict watch on certain important Nakas there for several nights and days, succeeded in arresting 7 smugglers with 63 lbs. of opium with them. Some of the smugglers were armed with swords, loaded guns, and bows and arrows. They were all convicted and sentenced to suffer various terms of rigorous imprisonment and to pay fines. A reward of Rs. 200 was granted by the trying Magistrate to the captors in the case, but the amount of reward being inadequate, the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Superintendent, Opium Preventive Service, supplemented it by a special reward of Rs. 300.

Curtailment of the Report.

34. In obedience to the orders of the Government of India contained in their letter No. 2451-Ex., dated 7th May 1901, embodied in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8157, dated the 21st November 1901, regarding the curtailment of this Report, I have reduced as far as possible the bulk of the Report and transferred the several statements embodied in the former Reports to the Appendices. I have also, as directed in Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department) Resolution No. 1351-E., dated the 22nd March 1900, embodied in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2494, dated the 19th April 1900, appended a short note (Appendix 15) showing the corrections and alterations necessary to make the Chapter (No. VI of 1900 edition) of the Government of India Opium Memorandum relating to this Presidency correct with reference to the facts and figures of the year under report.

THE NEW OPIUM PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

35. During the year under report the new Opium Preventive Establishment consisted of 3 Inspectors, 8 Informers, 20 Detectives, 50 Head Constables, 85 Constables, 30 Sowars and 3 Clerks. The appointment of the Superintendent and Assistant to the Commissioner of Opium was sanctioned during the year for general supervision and control over the entire force, and Mr. R. P. Jehangir was appointed to the post on the 11th November 1900, from which date he was relieved of his customs work.

Owing, however, to the paucity of officers and men at his disposal Mr. Rustom was not able to carry on systematic operations to effectively watch all the important points. The work of the Department was, therefore, confined to certain parts of the Khándesh, Násik, Kaira, Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls Districts and to certain Railway lines. The Establishment so employed detected during the year under report 103 cases relating to offences against the Opium Act, convictions being secured in all but six cases. The total quantity of opium seized was 274 lbs., but what I consider of far greater importance is the fact that in three important cases the men arrested and punished were skilful and determined smugglers who had long carried on their illicit trade with impunity. In one of these cases the result was especially satisfactory, the whole gang of seven men being convicted and punished. The establishment further detected with success 111 cases relating to offences against the A'bkári and Salt Acts.

In May last Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir visited Dungarpur, under my orders, to inquire further into the best means for repressing the persistent opium smuggling from that State into British territory. His inquiries showed that Dungarpur and Partábghad supplied large quantities of untaxed opium to Káthiáwár and Gujarát. He had the advantage of discussing the whole question on the spot with the Assistant Resident in Mewár, and a set of rules were drawn up to be introduced into Dungarpur and Partábghad in order to secure the efficient control of opium traffic in these States. I am now informed that with

THE NEW OPIUM PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

the cordial co-operation and assistance of Captain Drummond, the Assistant Resident at Dungarpur, the rules as drafted have, with certain modifications, been introduced both into Dungarpur and Partábghad, and it is hoped that this internal control combined with the arrangement now made to watch Dungarpur frontiers, will check to a considerable extent trade in untaxed opium from Mewár.

On the whole, I think, the new Preventive Establishment, notwithstanding the necessary tentative nature of its operations, has worked satisfactorily during the year under report. Many details have yet to be arranged in order to secure effective combination and the subordinates still require careful training, direction and constant supervision. The service is not popular either with the people at large or with the members of the staff. It involves constant exposure in remote unhealthy tracts and the new-comers are regarded in many quarters as interlopers. I trust, however, eventually to be able to secure the cordial co-operation of village and district officers and to gradually lessen the jealous suspicion with which the new Preventive Force is perhaps not unnaturally regarded.

I have impressed upon the Heads of the new service the necessity for the utmost tact and patience in dealing with the villagers and members of kindred Departments.

CONCLUSION.

36. I have, in conclusion, to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, and of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Michael Kennedy, and of the Political Agents and the District Magistrates, in affording the new Detective and Preventive agency all the assistance in their power.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. POLLEN,

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

APPENDIX 1.

Statement showing the number of Chests weighed and passed at the scales for export to different parts of India, and the amount of Duty levied thereon during the year 1900-1901 and the previous year.

For Export to.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Madras Presidency	487	3,40,900	234½	1,64,150
Nizám's territory	242½	1,69,750	227½	1,59,250
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	154	1,07,800	186½	1,30,550
Mysore (Duty-free)	20	.....	20	.....
Coorg (do.)	½	.....	1	.....
Bombay Presidency	27,489	1,38,21,600	21,461	1,07,64,500
Do. (Duty-free)	99½	.....	86	.....
Total ...	28,492½	1,44,40,050	22,216½	1,12,18,450

APPENDIX 2.

Statement showing the number of Chests cleared from the scales for places in the Bombay Presidency, Duty levied thereon at the scales, and the number of Chests actually arrived and differential Duty realized in Bombay on Opium sold for Home consumption during the year 1900-1901, as compared with the two previous years, and the average for each of the three years ending 1897-98 and 1894-95.

Year.	Chests cleared and duty levied at the Scales.			Chests arrived and Duty realized in Bombay.				
	Number of Chests.		Amount of Duty levied.	Number of Chests.		Duty realized.	Differential Duty realized.	Total Duty realized.
	Duty-paid.	Duty-free.		Duty-paid.	Duty-free.			
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average for the three years ending 1894-1895 ...	30,473	146	1,85,84,342	30,232	146	1,84,74,025	1,16,906	1,85,90,931
Average for the three years ending 1897-1898	21,763	143	1,29,68,592	21,998	143	1,31,33,725	1,18,408	1,32,52,133
In 1898-1899 ...	30,731½	121½	1,54,43,150	30,766½	121½	1,54,36,650	2,29,900	1,56,66,550
In 1899-1900 ...	27,489	99½	1,38,21,600	27,388½	99½	1,37,61,300	1,64,900	1,39,26,200
In 1900-1901 ...	21,461	86	1,07,64,500	21,638	86	1,08,36,600	1,65,000	1,10,01,600

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 2 (*a*).

Statement showing the Exports at the different rates of duty from the Scales to places in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1900-1901, *as compared with the previous year, and the Duty paid thereon.*

Rate of Duty per Chest.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.		Rs.
Rs. 700	385½	2,69,850	170	1,19,000
,, 500	27,103½	1,35,51,750	21,291	1,06,45,500
Total ...	27,489	1,38,21,600	21,461	1,07,64,500

APPENDIX 2 (*b*).

Statement showing the number of duty-paid Opium Chests actually imported and the amount of Duty actually realized by encashment of Hundis and brought to account in the year 1900-1901.

	Chests.	Duty.
		Rs.
Chests passed and duty levied at the scales in 1900-1901 ...	21,461	1,07,64,500
Deduct—(1) Chests lost on the way	1	.....
(2) Number which had not arrived in Bombay before the close of the year, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized within the year	5	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was not realized within the year	17	8,900
	21,438	1,07,55,600
Add—Chests passed at the scales in 1899-1900, which arrived in Bombay in 1900-1901, including—		
(*a*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1899-1900...	38	.....
(*b*) Chests on which duty was realized in 1900-1901 ...	162	81,000
	21,638	1,08,36,600

J. POLLEN,
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APPENDIX 3.

Statement showing the transactions at the Bombay Opium Warehouse for the year 1900-1901.

	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
Book balance on 31st July 1900			1,516¼
Deduct—Deficiency discovered on stock being taken at the end of the year 1899-1900			21¼
Actual stock on 1st August 1900			1,495
Imported during the year under report			21,469
			22,964
Exported to China			20,680
Do. to Zanzibar and other African ports			34
Do. to Cochin and Allepey			61
			20,775
Sold for home consumption—			
(*a*)—To Daman (Portuguese territory) ...		½	
(*b*)—To Native States—			
Dharampur	1		
Bánsda	½		
Bhor	2		
Cutch	75½		
Káthiáwár	75		
Cambay...	10		
		164	
(*c*)—To the Licensed Opium Vendors of—			
Bombay	94		
Panch Mahals	11½		
Kaira	32		
Broach	30		
Surat	9		
Násik	21½		
Ahmednagar	32		
Poona	47		
Sholápur	35		
Ahmedabad	46		
Khándesh	35		
		393	
(*d*)—To Government for supply of Depôts		206½	
(*e*)— Do. Madras Presidency		311	
			1,075
Total disposed of ...			21,850
Book balance on 31st July 1901			1,114
			22,964

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Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 4.

Statement showing the number of Duty-paid and Duty-free Chests imported by Native States and the Farmers of British Districts into the Presidency of Bombay, direct from the Scales in Málwa, during the year 1900-1901.

	Duty-paid Chests.		Duty free Chests.
Sachin	½		
Rewa Kántha	4	Pálanpur	51
Káthiáwár	86		
Panch Mahálś	4	Mahi Kántha	17½
Surat	10½		
Khándesh	17½	Rewa Kántha	17½
Ahmedabad	36½		
Ahmednagar	11		
Total ...	170	Total ...	86

APPENDIX 5.

Statement showing the prices of Opium ruling in the Bombay market, in each month of the year 1900-1901, contrasted with the prices quoted for similar opium in the principal markets of China, viz., Hongkong and Shanghai, and in the Calcutta market.

Months.	1900 1901.							
	Bombay Market.		Hongkong.		Shanghai.		Calcutta Market.	
	One year old.	Two years old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	Patna.	Benares.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
August...	1,272	1,311	1,302	1,355	1,342	1,418	1,384	1,366
September	1,278	1,313	1,269	1,362	1,343	1,403	1,449	1,422
October ...	1,276	1,314	1,262	1,364	1,355	1,581	1,453	1,430
November	1,253	1,298	1,230	1,346	1,338	1,407	1,415	1,412
December	1,264	1,290	1,201	1,261	1,255	1,361	1,349	1,335
January	1,240	1,280	1,174	1,245	1,287	1,333	1,327	1,336
February	1,203	1,011	1,150	1,225	1,287	1,320	1,347	1,372
March	1,192	1,241	1,146	1,220	1,278	1,327	1,352	1,390
April	1,171	1,165	1,157	1,213	1,252	1,300	1,347	1,389
May	1,189	1,227	1,179	1,240	1,232	1,288	1,377	1,372
June	1,218	1,265	1,165	1,265	1,233	1,251	1,368	1,363
July	1,253	1,284	1,198	1,260	1,226	1,304	1,339	1,318
Total ...	14,809	14,999	14,433	15,356	15,428	16,293	16,507	16,505
Average for 1900-1901.	1,234	1,250	1,203	1,280	1,286	1,358	1,376	1,375
Do. 1899-1900.	1,267	1,305	1,247	1,375	1,320	1,375	1,306	1,281

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and Ábkári.

APPENDIX 6.

Statement showing the quantities of Opium actually passed into consumption, the number of shops licensed for the sale of Opium and the number of licenses granted to Medical Practitioners in each British District during the year 1900-1901.

Names of Districts.	1900-1901.		
	Total sales of opium.	Number of Licensed opium shops.	Number of Licenses granted to Medical Practitioners.
	Lbs.		
Bombay	13,166	12	373
Ahmedabad	11,316	157	11
Kaira	4,808	119	1
Panch Maháls	2,033	37	.....
Broach	4,474	50	.....
Surat	2,685	24	13
Thána	692	17	.....
Násik	3,055	41	.....
Khándesh	9,348	106	.....
Ahmednagar	5,748	55	.....
Poona	6,470	51	57
Sholápur	5,314	43	.....
Sátára	1,777	40	.....
Belgaum	575	16	.....
Dhárwár	919	22	.....
Bijápur	359	16	.....
Kanára	103	12	.....
Ratnágiri	221	8	.....
Kolába	555	13	1
Karáchi	4,007	76	.....
Hyderabad	6,491	109	2
Thár and Párkar	3,947	54	.....
Shikárpur	4,144	62	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	522	11	.....
Baroda Cantonment	50	.....	.....
Aden...	138	.....	.....
Total for 1900-1901 ...	92,917	1,151	458
Total for 1899-1900 ...	1,02,616	1,149	432

APPENDIX 7.

Statement showing the quantities of Opium indented for by the undermentioned Native States during the year 1900-1901 according to the figures given in Appendices 3 and 4 and paragraph 14 of this Report, together with the corresponding totals for 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Name of State or Political Agency.	From Malwa.				From Bombay.				Issued from Government Local Depôt.	Total 1900-1901.	Corresponding Totals for	
	Imported free of duty.		Imported on payment of duty.		Purchased in the Market.		Issued from the Government Main Depôt.				1898-1899.	1899-1900.
	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Chests.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cutch	...	...	...	...	75½	10,276	...	...	...	10,276	11,637	8,916
Káthiáwár	...	...	86	11,706	75	10,208	...	...	7,248	29,162	47,850	34,300
Pálanpur	51	6,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	7,852	13,495	11,010
Mahi Kántha	17½	2,382	...	...	...	...	3	408	653	3,443	5,182	3,007
Rewa Kántha	17½	2,382	4	544	...	...	...	...	...	2,926	5,172	3,471
Cambay	...	...	...	...	10	1,361	...	...	...	1,361	2,450	1,633
Other	...	...	½	68	3½	476	3	408	2,444	3,396	4,300	3,909
Total for 1900-1901 ...	86	11,706	90½	12,318	164	22,321	6	816	11,255	58,416	90,086	66,246
Corresponding totals for 1898-99.	121½	16,538	202½	27,562	164	22,321	8	1,089	22,576	90,086	...	.....
Corresponding totals for 1899-1900	99½	13,543	138½	18,852	122	16,605	6	816	16,430	66,246	...	.....

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APPENDIX 7 (*a*).

Statement showing the quantities of Opium supplied to the below-mentioned Native States from the British Depôts during the year 1900-1901 and during the two previous years.

Names of States.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dharampor	136	136	136
Bánsda	68	...	68
Sachin...	136	68	68
Jawhár	3	4	11
Surgána	2	12	21
Akalkot	247	209	191
Bhor	349	329	308
Phaltan	405	385	310
Jath	74	88	68
Aundh...	264	223	209
Sávantvádi	...	68	...
Kolhápur	408	136	272
Sángli...	631	613	490
Miraj (Senior)	517	658	517
Do. (Junior)	126	179	166
Kurundvád (Senior)	259	150	121
Do. (Junior)	123	108	85
Jamkhandi	154	162	97
Mudhol	42	42	32
Rámdurg	22	23	15
Savanur	62	45	45
Janjira	272	272	136
Total ...	4,300	3,910	3,396

APPENDIX 8.

Summary of the Accounts of Opium transactions in Káthiáwár, Cutch, Pálanpur, the Mahi Kántha, the Rewa Kántha and Cambay during the year 1900-1901.

Names of States.	1900-1901.					
	Opening stock.	Imported and locally purchased.	Total stock.	Sold and consumed.	Loss from dryage.	Closing stock.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Káthiáwár	9,447	28,983	38,430	30,356	357	7,717
Cutch	1,713	10,572	12,285	10,289	310	1,686
Pálanpur	2,947	7,849	10,796	7,930	160	2,706
Mahi Kántha	550	3,462	4,012	2,737	30	1,245
Rewa Kántha	1,325	2,811	4,136	2,870	120	1,146
Cambay...	252	1,366	1,618	1,456	...	162

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APPENDIX 9.

Table giving the figures of production and consumption of Opium in the Baroda State.

	Average of three years ending 1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area under Poppy cultivation	6,123	1,775	4	6,982
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Poppy Juice.				
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	105,254	69,123	33,606	33,646
Purchased during the year	98,548	33,464	40	107,697
Total ...	203,802	102,587	33,646	141,343
Utilized in the manufacture of opium ...	104,994	68,981	...	33,534
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	98,808	33,606	33,646	107,809
Total ...	203,802	102,587	33,646	141,343
Production and purchase of opium.				
Stock on hand at the beginning of the year ...	309,811	380,643	350,942	215,001
Manufactured from juice	92,019	63,331	...	29,721
Imported from Málwa	.....	...	...	...
Confiscated opium	18	14	3	12
Total Stock ...	401,848	443,988	350,945	244,734
Disposal of Opium.				
Exported to Bombay *vid* Ahmedabad ...	11,344	40,764	94,933	...
Issued to Licensed Retailers	52,068	47,010	32,465	26,970
Total ...	63,412	87,774	127,398	26,970
Loss from dryage, etc.	5,874	5,272	8,546	285
Stock on hand at the end of the year ...	332,562	350,942	215,001	217,479
Total of Exports and Sales, Loss and Balance	401,848	443,988	350,945	244,734

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APPENDIX 9 (*a*).

Table showing the quantities of Opium sold in each of the main divisions of His Highness the Gáekwár's Dominions in the year under report, contrasted with the sales in each of the two previous years, and the average for the three years ending 1897-98.

Names of Divisions.	Annual Average of three years ending 1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Navsári	2,951	2,820	2,358	1,938
Baroda	28,354	25,333	17,840	14,504
Kadi	10,325	10,290	7,127	6,138
Amreli	11,144	7,769	5,605	4,245
Total ...	52,774	46,212	32,930	26,825

APPENDIX 9 (*b*).

Table showing the yearly rate of licit consumption per head of Population for the year 1900-1901 and the two previous years in each main division of His Highness the Gáekwár's Dominions.

Names of Divisions.	Population.	Rate of licit consumption per head of Population in Tolás.		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Navsári	187,544	·60	·50	·41
Baroda	536,105	1·89	1·33	1·08
Kadi	448,394	·92	·64	·55
Amreli	111,066	2·80	2·02	1·53

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APPENDIX 10.

Statement showing the details of the several items comprising the total Imperial Revenue of the Presidency from Opium in the year 1900-1901 and in the previous year, and also the net Provincial share of the Excise Opium Revenue for the same period.

Items.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opium duty	1,39,26,200	1,10,01,600
Deduct—		
Duty on Opium transferred to "Excise."	7,99,400	6,53,800
Duty on Exports to Cochin and Allepey	47,600	42,700
Do. to Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	.....	.....
	8,47,000	6,96,500
Net Opium Duty	1,30,79,200	1,03,05,100
Transhipment and Re-export Fees	25,072	21,180
Warehouse rent and other Miscellaneous Receipts ...	20,491	16,602
Total ...	1,31,24,763	1,03,42,882
Deduct—Refund ...	.....	.....
Net Receipts	1,31,24,763	1,03,42,882
Add—Imperial share of Excise Receipts	6,54,280	5,93,395
Total Imperial Receipts	1,37,79,043	1,09,36,277
Net Provincial Share	2,18,093	1,97,798
Add—On account of confiscated opium sent to Gazipur or Patna Factories, *vide* Government of India's No. 2915—A., dated 1st July 1898, embodied in Government Resolution No. 4521, dated 11th July 1898, Revenue Department	+3,000	+3,000
Total Provincial Share	2,21,093	2,00,798

APPENDIX 11.

Statement showing the Excise Opium Revenue from all sources for the year 1900-1901, as compared with the year 1899-1900.

Names of Items.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opium Duty	5,27,742	4,77,858
License Fees on account of Opium Farms	24,354	21,079
	5,52,096	4,98,937
Profit on sale of Government Opium	42,637	31,629
Contribution for Government Establishment	1,12,302	1,10,331
Fines and Confiscations	283	225
Miscellaneous Receipts	274	404
Total for British Districts ...	7,07,592	6,41,526
Duty at reduced rates on opium consumed in the Native States of—		
Káthiáwár	1,17,600	99,983
Cutch	30,570	35,233
Other States	16,611	14,451
Total for Native States ...	1,64,781	1,49,667
Grand Total ...	8,72,373	7,91,193

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APPENDIX 11(*a*).

Table showing the Duty on the actual Sales, and the License Fees for the privilege of selling Opium by retail, realized during the year 1900-1901.

Names of Districts.	1900-1901.		
	Duty on actual sales.	License Fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	67,711	3,600	71,311
Ahmedabad	58,197	(*a*) 35	58,232
Kaira	24,727	(*a*) 2	24,729
Panch Maháls	10,455	.....	10,455
Broach	23,009	.....	23,009
Surat	13,809	(*a*) 5	13,814
Thána	3,559	675	4,234
Násik	15,711	.....	15,711
Kháندesh	48,075	.....	48,075
Ahmednagar	29,561	.....	29,561
Poona	33,274	.....	33,274
Sholápur	27,329	.....	27,329
Sátára	9,139	7,775	16,914
Belgaum	2,957	2,305	5,262
Dhárwár	4,726	2,300	7,026
Bijápur	1,846	1,155	3,001
Kánara	530	303	833
Ratnágiri	1,137	635	1,772
Kolába	2,854	1,100	3,954
Karáchi	20,607	.....	20,607
Hyderabad	53,681	.....	53,681
Shikárpur	23,997	.....	23,997
Aden	710	1,100	1,810
Baroda Cantonment	257	89	346
Total for 1900-1901 ...	4,77,858	21,079	4,98,937
Corresponding Total for 1899-1900 ...	5,27,742	24,354	5,52,096

(*a*) Represent fees for licenses for sale of medical opium pills.

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APPENDIX 12.

Statement showing the quantity of Opium bought by the several Native States and the Amount of Duty leviable thereon at the reduced rates during the year 1900-1901.

Names of States.	Quantity of Duty-paid Opium bought.	Amount of Duty levied at Rs. 700 per Chest.	Duty Refundable.		Net Duty to be retained by Government.	
			Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.
	Lbs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cambay	1,361	7,000	Full	7,000	...	...
Cutch	10,276	52,850	One-third	17,617	Two-thirds	35,233
Káthiáwár	29,162	1,49,975	Do.	49,992	Do.	99,983
Pálanpur	910	4,680	Full	4,680	...	...
Mahi Kántha ...	1,061	5,458	Do.	5,458	...	...
Rewa Kántha ...	544	2,800	Do.	2,800	...	...
Sátára Jághírs ...	925	4,758	One-tenth	476	Nine-tenths.	4,282
Other States	2,471	12,711	One-fifth.	2,542	Four-fifths.	10,169
Total ...	46,710	2,40,232	...	90,565	...	1,49,667

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APPENDIX 13.

Statement showing the annual compensation paid to the Chief of Pálanpur and certain States and Tálukdárs in the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kantha for loss of transit duties on Opium.

Names of Native States.	Amount of annual compensation.	Government Resolution sanctioning the amount.
	Rs.	
Pálanpur	31,500	No. 2151—51 Confl., dated 1st April 1882, Revenue Department, and No. 7122, dated 11th November 1892, Political Department.
Mahi Kántha—		
Idar, including Posina Putta ...	4,896 1,050	No. 180—7 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, Revenue Department; No. 1138—26 Confl., dated 24th February 1881, Revenue Department; and No. 778, dated 1st March 1881, Financial Department.
Kheroj	40	
Tintoi	60	
Cross Road Rudardi ...	46	
Jadicha Putta	90	
Moti Mori Meghraj ...	40	
Magori	50	
Amliyára	190	No. 1368—34 Confl., dated 8th March 1881, Revenue Department, and No. 928, dated 11th March 1881, Financial Department.
Sathumba	64	
Ranasan	75	
Bolundra	27	
Katosan	600	
Total ...	7,228	
	Rs.	
Rewa Kántha—		
Rájpipla	500	
Báriya	500	
Lunávada	750	
Sunth	150	
Balásinor	50	
Chhota Udepur	2,808	No. 179—6 Confl., dated 11th January 1881, Revenue Department.
Kadana	25	
Sanjeli	75	
Thákor of Nasvadi	184	No. 778, dated 1st March 1881, Financial Department
Do. of Vijirai	100	
Do. of Vasanvirdpur ...	85	
Do. of Gad	325	No. 2675, dated 24th April 1882, Revenue Department.
Do. of Agar	74	
Do. of Sindhiapur ...	79	
Do. of Vanmala ...	39	No. 3658—171 Confl., dated 26th September 1882, Financial Department.
Do. of Palasni	63	
Do. Chaliar	250	
Do. Sihora	1,000	
Do. Poicha	60	
Do. Raeka	20	
Total ...	7,137	
Grand Total ...	45,865	

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

APPENDIX 14.

Statement showing the number of cases under the Opium Act investigated by Magistrates, the number of cases in which convictions were obtained, the number of cases dismissed and the quantity of Opium seized in each British District and Native State (except Baroda) during the year 1900-1901.

British Districts.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband opium seized.
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Lbs. t. g.
Bombay	10	10	2	3	12	13	2 28 90
Ahmedabad	34	40	4	7	38	47	43 39 84
Kaira	16	19	2	3	18	22	81 39 93
Panch Mahâls	22	34	4	6	26	40	118 24 3
Broach	2	6	...	...	2	6	6 0 6
Surat	2	2	...	...	2	2	1 13 34
Thána	1	1	1	1	2	2	0 2 27
Násik	30	32	1	1	31	33	42 12 135
Khándesh	78	78	5	6	83	84	39 5 26
Ahmednagar	3	3	...	...	3	3	0 32 135
Poona	8	8	...	...	8	8	2 14 158
Sholápur	13	13	...	1	13	14	1 10 48
Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Dhárwár	...	...	2	2	2	2	.....
Bijápur	1	1	...	...	1	1	.....
Kánara	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Kolába	1	1	...	...	1	1	.....
Hyderabad	2	2	2	2	4	4	0 9 147
Karáchi	2	2	1	1	3	3	0 6 106
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Total for 1900-1901 ...	225	252	24	33	249	285	340 39 12
Corresponding Total for 1899-1900 ...	253	295	31	42	284	337	774 18 58

Native States.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Cases dismissed.		Total cases brought up.		Quantity of contraband opium seized.
	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Lbs. t. g.
Cutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Káthiáwár	2	3	...	1	2	4	52 30 153
Pálanpur	15	16	2	4	17	20	7 35 112
Mahi Kántha	4	6	5	5	9	11	7 5 125
Rewa Kántha	45	54	10	12	55	66	11 19 62
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country	1	1	...	...	1	1	.....
States under Surat Agency... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sholápur Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Poona Agency	1	1	...	...	1	1	0 0 30
Total for 1900-1901 ...	68	81	17	22	85	103	79 11 127
Corresponding Total for 1899-1900 ...	115	140	4	11	119	151	122 28 155
Grand Total of Districts and Native States for 1900-1901 ...	293	333	41	55	334	388	420 10 139
Do. for 1899-1900 ...	368	435	35	53	403	488	897 7 33

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Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
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APPENDIX 14 (*a*).

Abstract of particulars of Opium cases shown in Appendix 14, as having been detected in British districts of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1900-1901.

Nature of Offence.	Number of cases brought up.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Nature and amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of Poppy	1	1	...	1	...	60	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0	30
Do. manufacture of Opium	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. possession of Opium	178	200	26	174	6,138	17	3,275 0 0	2,480 0 0	795 0 0	896
Do. import of Opium	48	61	3	58	2,595	4	491 13 0	238 9 0	253 4 0	279
Do. export of Opium	4	4	1	3	30	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	...
Do. sale of Opium	15	16	2	14	...	...	277 0 0	232 0 0	45 0 0	50
Breach of condition of License	2	2	...	2	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	...
Total for 1900-1901 ...	249	285	33	252	8,763	81	4,153 13 0	3,035 9 0	1,118 4 0	1,255
Corresponding Total for 1899-1900 ...	284	337	42	295	13,366	455	7,896 0 0	2,770 2 9	5,125 13 3	3,374

APPENDIX 14 (*b*).

Abstract of particulars of Opium cases shown in Appendix 14, as having been detected in Native States in the year 1900-1901.

Nature of Offence.	Number of cases brought up.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons discharged or acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Nature and amount of Punishment awarded.					
					Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fines.			
							Total amount adjudged.	Amount recovered.	Amount not recovered.	Imprisonment awarded in default of payment.
					Days.	Days.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Days.
Illegal cultivation of Poppy	1	1	...	1	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	...
Do. possession of Opium	69	83	20	63	558	167	2,048 8 0	1,733 8 0	315 0 0	279
Do. import of Opium	13	16	2	14	537	...	708 0 0	85 2 3	622 13 9	270
Do. sale of Opium	2	3	...	3	75	...	150 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	30
Total for 1900-1901 ...	85	103	22	81	1,170	167	2,916 8 0	1,928 10 3	987 13 9	579
Corresponding Total for 1899-1900 ...	119	151	11	140	4,845	12	4,404 4 0	1,812 12 0	2,591 8 0	1,394

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

APPENDIX 15.

Note showing corrections and alterations necessary to make Chapter VI of the Government of India Opium Memorandum (Edition of the year 1900), relating to the Presidency of Bombay, correct with reference to the facts and figures for the Revenue year 1900-1901 :—

Paragraph 54 : Line 1—July 1901.
Line 2—Rs. 7,91,000 for Rs. 9,49,000, and Rs. 6,28,000 for Rs. 8,23,000.

Paragraph 57 : Line 19—Rs. 11½ for Rs. 10½.
Last line—Rs. 12 for Rs. 11.

Paragraph 58 : Sub-paragraph (1)—
Line 2—add "and Khairpur" after Baroda.

Paragraph 59 : Line 30—1,151 for 1,149.
Last line—1900-1901 for 1897-98.

Paragraph 60 : Line 1—1900-1901 for 1897-98, and 1,161 for 1,466.
Line 2—6,42,000 for 7,29,000.
Line 3—4,78,000 for 6,03,000.
Line 4—13·8 for 12·4.

Paragraph 60 : Sub-paragraph 2—
Line 1—730 for 1,175.
Line 2—1900-1901 for 1897-98.
Line 2—335 for 597.

Paragraph 61 : Line 5—458 for 109.
Line 6—1900-1901 for 1897-98.

Paragraph 64 : A sub-paragraph to be inserted stating—

"In the portion of the Thar and Párkar District lying east of the Eastern Nára Canal, the limit of private possession of crude opium or of drugs prepared from opium other than smoking preparations is 10 tolas."

Paragraph 66 : Line 1—1901 for 1891.
Line 2—1900-1901 for 1897-98, 1,161 for 1,466, and 2·5 for 3·1.

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári.

Annual Reports.

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1900-1901.

No. 805.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1902.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, No. 7319, dated 24th December 1901—Submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Opium Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1900-1901 ending 31st July 1901.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of chests weighed and passed at the agency scales is the lowest recorded in the last ten years, except in 1897-98, when in spite of the reductions of duty on opium exported by Rs. 50 in July 1896 and by Rs. 100 in October 1897 exports to China dropped from 22,289½ to 16,676 chests. The reasons then assigned for the decline in the Chinese trade were (1) the low rate of exchange of the dollar as compared with the rise in the sterling value of the rupee, (2) the increased production of opium in China and (3) the cheapness of Chinese opium. The first factor remains undiminished in force; indeed the sterling value of the rupee continued to rise from 1/2½ in 1897-98 to 1/4 in 1899-1900 at which figure it has remained constant; the second and third, which may be taken together, vary with each year. Other factors have appeared of late, viz., the recurrence of bad seasons in Málwa and the disturbances in China. Thus in 1898-99 a partial failure of the Chinese crop raised the exports to nearly 30,000 chests. The next year was one of famine in Málwa and the exports have steadily declined since that time and prices though high in the Chinese market have ruled still higher in Bombay for the last two years.

2. The decline in sales has been shared by the less important home market. Since 1897-98 consumption in British districts has decreased from 1,17,000 lbs. and in Native States from 94,000 lbs. to 92,000 and 58,000 lbs., respectively. The rapid decline of late years is in great measure the effect of plague and famine and there do not appear to be sufficient grounds for apprehension that smuggling has increased in the last ten years in proportion to the decrease of sales. A comparison with the figures of 1895-96 shows that Shikárpur is the only district where opium is commonly consumed which does not share in this decrease. Sales have declined nearly 50 per cent. in the districts of Kaira, Násik, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad and Sátára and over 23 per cent. in all districts where consumption is large, and there can be little doubt that this result is chiefly due to the circumstances of the year, and the impoverished condition of the opium-consuming population.

3. The improvement in the rate of shortage disclosed on inspection of the opium stocks at the Bombay Warehouse is noted with satisfaction. Owing to the famine in Málwa the farmers departed from their usual practice of obtaining supplies direct from Málwa and indented largely on the Bombay Depôt.

4. An increase in the opium stocks of the Baroda Government is once more recorded and results from the total cessation of exportation to China and a large extension of the area cultivated with poppy.

5. The financial results of the year's operations and the causes of the decline in Imperial and Provincial receipts are fully explained in the Commissioner's report. In Government Resolution No. 3474, dated 20th May 1901, Government have directed that the New Opium Preventive establishments should be raised to the full limit covered by the contribution of Rs. 98,400 levied from the farmers. This has now been done and it is hoped that effective use will be made of the increase of establishment.

6. There was a decrease in the number of cases under the Opium Act as compared with last year, but not as compared with previous years. In the

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Kaira District only 22 persons were tried against 73 in 1896-97 and 58 last year. The Panch Maháls also shows a falling off. In Ahmedabad and Khándesh, the two remaining districts in which smuggling is extensive, the numbers of cases sent up for trial have steadily increased. The percentages of convictions are satisfactory. The decline in the quantity of contraband opium seized is considerable. As was the case last year the greater bulk of this opium was seized by the New Opium Preventive establishment. Government learn with satisfaction that the captures effected by the new force included certain well known smugglers whose punishment should have an excellent effect. In regard to the conference with the Dungarpur authorities reported in paragraph 35 of the Commissioner's review, Government await a further report from the Commissioner. Unless the rules operate to raise the price of opium within that territory there is reason to fear that owing to the large profits obtainable smuggling will continue unchecked. The decline of licit importations from Dungarpur to Ahmedabad from 220½ chests in 1887-88 to *nil* in the present year indicates the necessity for vigilance on the part of the Department.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kaira,
The Collector and Political Agent, Thána,
The Collector and Political Agent, Kolába,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sholápur,
The Collector and Political Agent, Sátára,
The Collector and Political Agent, Dhárwár,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,
The Accountant General,
The Chief Collector of Customs in Sind,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Agent, Sávantvádi,
The Agent to His Excellency the Governor, Surat,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
Railway,

} With copies of the Report.

The Resident at Baroda,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India,

} By letter.